

The Daily Bulletin.

VOL. 1.

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NO. 65

The Daily Bulletin.

Terms:
ONE DOLLAR PER MONTH.

Notice to Subscribers.

WHEN you find \times before your name on your paper, please renew your subscription, as it is a notice that the time for which it has been paid will expire in a few days.

A very limited space in the Daily Bulletin will be allowed for advertisements. Terms, \$1 for each square, 1st insertion; 50cts for each subsequent insertion.

Articles of much length, intended for publication, must be handed in in the forenoon to insure publication next day.

Obituaries, Tributes of Respect, and Funeral Invitations charged as advertisements, but marriages and deaths published as news.

Advertisements of charitable institutions at half price.

List of Killed and Wounded in Col. Turney's First Tenn. Regiment, in the Battle of Fredericksburg.

Company K.—Killed—Lieut Mc Guire

Company D.—Killed—Private T J Davis.

Company I.—Killed—Privates S G Mulliken and John Lenehan.

Company G.—Killed—Private A D Small.

Total—5.

Company A.—Wounded—Private Louis Cash.

Company B.—Wounded—Sergts M Kennedy, N M Spiers; Corp'l B F Cochran; Privates G R Poe, Edmond Jones, seriously, J Fletcher T H Gaines, W S Vaughn.

Company C.—Wounded—Private C C Garner, Wm McDaniel.

Company D.—Wounded—Sergt T A Rogers, leg; Corp'l Wm N Lewis, arm, H C Rolin, leg; Privates H S Hill, shoulder; A G Pollock, thigh; J H Byron, shoulder and arm; Joshua Dean, wrist; T G Brasier, face; N F Anderson, leg; Sergt M Rogers, elbow; Private J F Tims, hip, grape shot.

Company E.—Wounded—Privates T E Brown, leg; Wm B Taylor, back; J H Brandon, slightly; Alex Bailey, slightly.

Company F.—Wounded—Lieut W E Donaldson severely; Sergt T J Hall, slightly; Privates Micheal Ashley, mortally, since dead; A Reaves, slightly.

Company I.—Wounded—Lieut Bowers, leg; Privates John Sells, face; John Bruce, leg; James Hill, head, slightly; A F Williams, leg, slightly; R H Barnes, head, slightly; John Bowers, leg, slightly.

Company K.—Wounded—Sergt G W Sawyers, head; Privates J W Sanders head; M B Hill, shoulder; T B Wright, M B Hampton, leg; Capt T B Turney, slight.

Company G.—Wounded—Privates J G Millard, slight; J T Cathey, slight.

Company M.—Wounded—Private Newton Arnold, slight; Sergt Wm Cashon, leg and thigh; Privates A Bennett, head; J E Bray, shoulder.

Col P Turney, severely, mouth; Lieut Col N J George, severely, thigh and hand; Maj Buchanan, severely, head.

Wounded—51.
Missing—None.

THE LATEST.

Strange as it may seem that a victorious army should fall back, yet it is certainly probable that Gen. Bragg is retreating. Duck river will doubtless be the line of defence. We do not believe the enemy, in his crippled condition can or will follow. If he should, Morgan, Forest, Wheeler and Starnes will operate on his rear and Bragg in front. Let no one feel alarmed. Our Generals know what is best.

It is surmised that the Lincoln Government has taken umbrage at the retaliatory proclamation of President Davis, and new arrangements will have to be made before there will be an exchange.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a communication was addressed on the 6th day of July last, (1862,) by General Robert E. Lee, acting under the instructions of the Secretary of War of the Confederate States of America, to General H. W. Halleck, General-in-chief of the United States army, informing the latter that a report had reached this Government that Wm. B. Mumford, a citizen of the Confederate States, had been executed by the United States authorities at New Orleans, for having pulled down the United States flag in that city before its occupation by the forces of the United States, and calling for a statement of the facts, with a view to retaliation if such an outrage had really been committed under sanction of the authorities of the United States;

And whereas, the 2d August last, (1862,) addressed by Gen. Lee, under my instructions, to Gen. Halleck, Lee, under my instructions, to the said execution of said Mumford, with the information that in the event of not receiving a reply within fifteen days, it would be assumed that the fact alleged was true and was sanctioned by the Government of the United States.

And, whereas, an answer dated on the 7th August last, (1862) was addressed to General Lee by General H. W. Halleck, the said General-in-chief of the armies of the United States, alleging sufficient cause for failure to make early reply to said letter of 6th July, asserting that "no authentic information had been received in relation to the execution of Mumford, but measures will immediately be taken to ascertain the facts of the alleged execution," and promising that General Lee should be duly informed thereof.

And, whereas, on the 29th November last, (1862) another letter was addressed under my instructions by Robert Ould, Confederate Agent for the exchange of prisoners under the cartel between the two Governments, to Lieut. Col. W. H. Ludlow, agent of the United States under said cartel, informing him that the explanations promised in the said letter of General Halleck, of 7th of August last, had not yet been received, and that if no answer was sent to the Government within fifteen days from the delivery of this last communication, it would be considered that an answer is declined.

And, whereas, by letter, dated on the 3d day of the present month of December, the said Lieut. Col. Ludlow apprised the said Robert Ould that the above recited communication of 29th of November had been received and forwarded to the Secretary of War of the United States;

And, whereas, this last delay of fifteen days allowed for answer has elapsed, and no answer has been received;

And, whereas, in addition to the tacit admission resulting from above refusal to answer, I have received evidence fully establishing the truth of the fact that the said William B. Mumford, a citizen of this Confederacy, was actually and publicly executed in cold blood by hanging, after the occupation of the city of New Orleans by the forces under the command of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, when said Mumford was an unresisting and non-combatant captive, and for no offence even alleged to have been committed by him subsequent to the date of the capture of the said city.

And whereas, the silence of the government of the United States, and its maintaining of said Butler in high office under its authority, for many months after his commission of an act that can be viewed in no other light than as a deliberate murder, as well as of numerous other outrages and atrocities hereafter to be mentioned, afford evidence only too conclusive that the said government sanctions the conduct of said Butler, and is determined that he shall remain unpunished for his crimes.

Now, therefore, I Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and in their name, do pronounce and declare the said Benjamin F. Butler to be a felon, deserving of capital punishment. I do order that he be no longer considered or treated simply as a public enemy of the Confederate States of America, but as an outlaw and common enemy of mankind, and that in the event of his capture, the officer in command of the capturing force do cause him to be immediately executed by hanging; and I do further order that no commissioned officer of the United States, taken captive shall be released on parole before exchange, until the said Butler shall have met with due punishment for his crimes.

And whereas the hostilities waged against this Confederacy by the forces of the United States, under the command of said Benjamin F. Butler, have borne no resemblance to such warfare as is alone permissible by the rules of international law or the usages of civilization, but have been characterized by repeated atrocities and outrages, among the large number of which, the following may be cited as examples:

Peaceful and aged citizens, unresisting captives and non-combatants have been confined at hard labor with balls and chains attached to their limbs, and are still so held in dungeons and fortresses. Others have been subjected to a like degrading punishment for selling medicines to the sick soldiers of the Confederacy.

The soldiers of the United States have been invited and encouraged by general orders to insult and outrage the wives, the mothers and the sisters of our citizens.

Helpless women have been torn from their homes, and subjected to solitary confinement, some in fortresses, and prisons, and one especially, on an island of barren sand, under a tropical sun; have been fed with loathsome rations, that had been exposed to the vilest insults.

Prisoners of war who surrendered to the naval forces of the United States on agreement that they should be released on parole, have been seized and kept in close confinement.

Repeated pretenses have been sought or invented for plundering the inhabitants of the captured city by fines levied and exacted under threat of imprisoning recusants at hard labor with ball and chain.

The entire population of the city of New Orleans have been forced to elect between starvation, by the confiscation of all their property, and taking an oath against conscience to bear allegiance to the invaders of their country.

Egress from the city has been refused to those whose fortitude withstood the test, even to lone and aged women and to helpless children; and after being ejected from their homes and robbed of their property, they have been left to starve in the streets or subsist on charity.

The slaves have been driven from the plantations in the neighborhood of New Orleans, till their owners would consent to share the crops with the Commanding General, his brother, Andrew J. Butler, and other officers; and when such consent had been extorted, the slaves have been restored to the plantations, and there compelled to work under the bayonets of guards of United States soldiers.

Where this partnership was refused armed expeditions have been sent to the plantations to rob them of everything that was susceptible of removal, and even slaves, tortured or infirm for work, have, in spite of their entreaties, been forced from the homes provided by the owners and driven to wander helpless on the highway.

By a recent General Order (No. 91) the entire property in that part of Louisiana, lying west of the Mississippi river, has been sequestered for confiscation, and officers have been assigned to duty with orders to "gather up and collect the personal property, and turn over to the proper officers upon their receipts such of said property as may be required for the use of the United States army; to collect together all the other personal property and bring the same to New Orleans, and cause it to be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, an order which, if executed, condemns to punishment by starvation, at least a quarter of a million of human beings, of all ages, sexes and conditions; and of which the execution, altho' forbidden to military officers by the orders of President Lincoln, is in accordance with the Confiscation law of our enemies, which he has directed to be enforced through the agency of civil officials. And finally, the African slaves have not only been excited to insurrection by every license and encouragement, but numbers of them have actually been armed for a servile war, a war in its nature far exceeding in horrors the most merciless atrocities of the savages.

And whereas, the officers under the command of the said Butler have been, in many instances, active and zealous agents in the commission of these crimes, and no instance is known of the refusal of any one of them to participate in the outrages above narrated;

And whereas, the President of the United States has, by public and official declaration, signified not only his approval of the effort to excite servile war within the Confederacy, but his intention to give aid and encouragement thereto, if these independent States shall continue to refuse submission to a foreign power after the first day of January next; and has thus made known that all appeals to the laws of nations, the dictates of reason and the instincts of humanity would be addressed in vain to our enemies, and that they can be deterred from the commission of these crimes only by the terrors of just retribution;

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and acting by their authority, appealing to the Divine Judge in attestation that their conduct is not guided by the passion of revenge but that they reluctantly yield to the solemn duty of repressing, by necessary severity, crimes of which their citizens are the victims, to issue this my proclamation, and by virtue of my authority as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederate States do order,

1st. That all commissioned officers in the command of said Benjamin F. Butler be declared not entitled to be considered as soldiers engaged in honorable warfare, but as robbers and criminals, deserving death; and that they and each of them be, whenever captured, reserved for execution.

2d. That the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the army of said Butler be considered as only the instruments used for the commission of the crimes perpetrated by his orders, and not as free agents; that they therefore be treated, when captured, as prisoners of war, with kindness and humanity, and be sent home on the usual parole, that they will in no manner aid or serve the United States in any capacity during the continuance of this war, unless duly exchanged.

3d. That all negro slaves captured in arms, be at once delivered over to the executive authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to the laws of said States.

4th. That the like orders be executed in all cases with respect to all commissioned officers

of the United States, when found serving in company with armed slaves in insurrection against the authorities of the different States of this Confederacy.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents, and caused the seal of the Confederate States of America to be affixed thereto, at the city of Richmond, on this 23d day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President.

J. P. BENJAMIN,

Secretary of State.

The First Tennessee in Virginia.

In our paper to-day will be found an official list of the killed and wounded of this regiment in the bloody battle of Fredericksburg. From various sources we learn that the First won, as it always has in its many engagements, immortal honors. Col. Turney, who, we are glad to learn, is recovering from a severe wound, was cool and deliberate, and inspired his men by telling them the awful consequences of defeat, and to aim low and sure. Just before he was wounded, one of his men said: "Colonel, you are in great danger."—Replied he, "I know you will do your duty, and I will try and do mine. Our regiment is small, but better material is nowhere to be found."

The Burnt Bridges.

The amount of damage done by the abolition raid into East Tennessee consists of the burning of Watauga and Union bridges—the former in the edge of Carter county, the other in Sullivan. Both these bridges were very important and their destruction will greatly inconvenience. The Yankees were about 4000 strong, led by Gen. Carter, a renegade East Tennessean. Latest accounts say they are surrounded and will be captured.

The reported destruction of the Salt Works is untrue.

Some of the most intelligent of the Yankee prisoners taken at Murfreesboro say the battle of Fredericksburg was the most effective and staggering blow yet given them. And it is true. No wonder Yankeeedom howl over it through their venal press.

Apples,

NUTS of several kinds
PEACHES in cans,
PIES,
MATCHES,
CANDLES,
TAPERS,
SEWING THREAD
TOBACCO, CIGARS,
and a lot of such things for sale, cheap, by
T. J. DENSON,
Dec. 7. d1m Winchester, Tenn.

Dr. J. C. Shapard.

WINCHESTER, - - - TENNESSEE.
Office at residence. House formerly occupied by Wm. Reeves.
dec2-d1m.

Splendid Chewing Tobacco.

TO BE HAD AT DANIEL BRAZELTON'S Store in Winchester.
Nov. 25—tf.

Choice Land FOR SALE!

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES of land to sell, for Confederate money or Negroes. For particulars call on A. S. Colyar or Billy Slater, at Winchester, or Joseph Carter, at Decherd.
Dec. 14, 1862—d1m.

Advertisement.

Wanted,

TO BUY TEN NO. 1 LIKELY NEGRO fellows, between the ages of 18 and 25.
Address
Dr. W. A. WILLIAMSON,
dec23-d1w. Tullahoma, Tenn.

Wanted at Anderson Hospital.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES WILL be paid at this Hospital, for any of the following articles: Potatoes, turnips, cabbage, chickens, turkeys, butter and eggs and milk.
R. P. BATEMAN,
Surgeon in Charge.